

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
HOT SPRINGS DIVISION

LEE BAKER

PLAINTIFF

v.

Civil No. 6:16-CV-06082-SOH-MEF

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DAVID
SWITZER, DISTRICT COURT CLERK
VICKIE ASLER, PROSECUTING
ATTORNEY TERRY HARRIS

DEFENDANTS

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff, Lee Baker, filed this case *pro se* pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 on August 18, 2016. (Doc. 1) Pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and (3)(2011), the Honorable Susan O. Hickey, United States District Judge, referred this case to the undersigned for the purpose of making a report and recommendation.

The case is before me for preservice screening under the provisions of the Prison Litigation Reform Act. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the Court shall review complaints in civil actions in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a).

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is currently incarcerated in the Arkansas Department of Correction (ADC), Cummins Unit. In Plaintiff's Complaint he named a district court judge, district court clerk, and a Garland County prosecuting attorney as Defendants. (Doc. 1, pp. 1-2) Plaintiff alleges these Defendants violated his constitutional rights by denying him access to the courts. Specifically, he

alleges they suspended his driver's license four times without showing cause, which in turn caused Plaintiff to be charged "outrageous fees" to be assessed before he could get his driver's license back. He also alleges Defendants have ignored his letters, petitions, motions, and affidavits asking to run his misdemeanor and felony sentences concurrently, and to dismiss fines and fees for time served. (Doc. 1, pp. 4-5)

Plaintiff proceeds against all Defendant in their official and personal capacities. (Doc. 1, p. 2) Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief in the form of "mak[ing] them show cause for delays in bringing action," and the dismissal of all fines, fees, and license suspensions. (Doc. 1, p. 6) Plaintiff also seeks compensatory damages in the amount of \$5,000.00 for violation of his rights.

II. APPLICABLE LAW

Pursuant to the screening provisions of the PLRA, the Court must determine whether the causes of action stated in Plaintiff's Complaint (1) are frivolous or malicious, (2) fail to state claims upon which relief may be granted, or (3) seek monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) & 1915(A). A complaint is frivolous if it "lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege that a defendant, acting under color of state law, deprived him of a right, privilege, or immunity secured by the United States Constitution or by federal law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

III. DISCUSSION

1. Personal Capacity Claims

David Switzer, a Garland County District Court Judge, is immune from suit. *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11, 112 S. Ct. 286, 116 L. Ed. 2d 9 (1991) ("Judicial immunity is an immunity from suit, not just from ultimate assessment of damages."). *See also Duty v. City of Springdale*,

42 F.3d 460, 462 (8th Cir. 1994). "Judges performing judicial functions enjoy absolute immunity from § 1983 liability." *Robinson v. Freeze*, 15 F.3d 107, 108 (8th Cir. 1994). "A judge will not be deprived of immunity because the action [s]he took was in error, was done maliciously, or was in excess of [her] authority." *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356-57, 98 S. Ct. 1099, 55 L. Ed. 2d 331 (1978).

Judicial immunity is overcome in two situations: (1) if the challenged act is nonjudicial; and (2) if the action, although judicial in nature, was taken in the complete absence of all jurisdiction. *Mireles*, 502 U.S. at 11. It is clear from the allegations of the complaint that neither situation applies here.

District Court Clerk Vickie Asler is immune from suit. "Court clerks have absolute quasi-judicial immunity from damages for civil rights violations when they perform tasks that are an integral part of the judicial process unless the clerks acted in the clear absence of all jurisdiction." *Boyer v. County of Washington*, 971 F.2d 100, 101 (8th Cir. 1992) (internal quotations marks and citation omitted). *See Smith v. Erickson*, 884 F.2d 1108, 1111 (8th Cir. 1989) (explaining that federal court clerk, who allegedly impeded inmate's access to the courts by intentionally delaying the filing of his original complaint and by lying to him about its whereabouts, was entitled to judicial immunity because "the filing of complaints and other documents is an integral part of the judicial process"); *see also Davis v. McAteer*, 431 F.2d 81, 82 (8th Cir. 1970) (holding state court clerk who allegedly lost court file entitled to absolute immunity).

As a prosecuting attorney, Defendant Terry Harris is immune from suit. A prosecutor is absolutely immune from suit for any conduct undertaken in his or her role as advocate for the state. *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409 (1976). Absolute prosecutorial immunity protects the prosecutor as a key participant in the criminal justice process, such that the prosecutor need not be

inhibited from performing his or her functions by a constant fear of retaliation. *Id.* at 428. This is true no matter the underlying motive of the prosecutor or the propriety of the actions taken. *Myers v. Morris*, 810 F.2d. 1437, 1446 (8th Cir. 1987) (finding that allegations that a prosecutor proceeded with a prosecution based on an improper motive did not defeat absolute prosecutorial immunity); *Schenk v. Chavis*, 461 F.3d 1043, 1046 (8th Cir. 2006) (“Actions connected with initiation of prosecution, even if those actions are patently improper are immunized.” (internal quotation omitted)).

2. Official Capacity Claims

Under Section 1983, a defendant may be sued in either his individual capacity, or in his official capacity, or in both. In *Gorman v. Bartch*, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals (“Eighth Circuit”) discussed the distinction between individual and official capacity suits. As explained by the *Gorman* case:

Claims against government actors in their individual capacities differ from those in their official capacities as to the type of conduct that is actionable and as to the type of defense that is available. *See Hafer v. Melo*, 502 U.S. 21, 112 S.Ct. 358, 116 L.Ed.2d 301 (1991). Claims against individuals in their official capacities are equivalent to claims against the entity for which they work; they require proof that a policy or custom of the entity violated the plaintiff's rights, and the only type of immunity available is one belonging to the entity itself. *Id.* 502 U.S. at 24–27, 112 S.Ct. at 361–62 (1991). Personal capacity claims, on the other hand, are those which allege personal liability for individual actions by officials in the course of their duties; these claims do not require proof of any policy and qualified immunity may be raised as a defense. *Id.* 502 U.S. at 25–27, 112 S.Ct. at 362.

Gorman, 152 F.3d 907, 914 (8th Cir. 1998). “[R]igorous standards of culpability and causation must be applied to ensure that the [county] is not held liable solely for the actions of its employee” in cases where a plaintiff claims a county has caused an employee to violate the plaintiff's constitutional rights. *Board of County Commissioners, Oklahoma v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 405 (1997).

Plaintiff did not allege his rights were violated by any policy or custom of Garland County. Accordingly, he did not state a cognizable official capacity claim against Garland County.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, I recommend that Plaintiff's Complaint (Doc. 1) be **DISMISSED** without prejudice pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B)(i-iii) and 1915A(a).

The parties have fourteen (14) days from receipt of the Report and Recommendation in which to file written objections pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The failure to file timely objections may result in waiver of the right to appeal questions of fact. The parties are reminded that objections must be both timely and specific to trigger de novo review by the district court.

DATED this 26th day of October, 2016.

/s/ Mark E. Ford

HON. MARK E. FORD
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE